

# TAFT UPHOLDS DECISIONS ON THE TRUSTS

## MRS. SUYDAM'S HEART-MATE IS BOUNCED

WEATHER—Showers to-night and Tuesday.

**FINAL**  
EDITION.

**The**



**World.**

WEATHER—Showers to-night and Tuesday.

**FINAL**  
EDITION.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1911, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1911.

16 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

### NOBLE BOY LOSES HIS JOB FOR ELOPING WITH WIFE OF MILLIONAIRE SUYDAM

Mrs. Grundy Causes More Trouble at the Little Affinity Flat.

OUTLOOK IS NOW DARK

Landlord Refuses to Let Noble Live in Flat and Mrs. Suydam Keeps It Alone.

That Mrs. Grundy lays a relentless hand upon those who refuse to recognize her code of ethics was brought home sharply to young Frederick Noble, "protector" son-in-law of Mrs. Walter Lispenard Suydam Jr., when his employers notified him today that he was out of a job.

A few days ago the boy eloped and figured that by a little pinching and squeezing he could support the runaway wife of the Blue Point millionaire in comparative comfort. Today the props of his hopeful computations were knocked out from under him. The heads of the Boston manufacturing firm that employed him sent him word that his services were no longer required. He received this ultimatum after he had admitted the elopement and that his love was so overwhelming that he could not bring himself to break the affinity bonds that had drawn him and Mrs. Suydam together.

This second severe reminder of the existence of Mrs. Grundy followed swiftly upon the heels of the first jolt received when landlord Services of the Regina Apartments notified the couple on Saturday that they would have to vacate their three-room flat.

LANDLORD ALLOWS HER TO KEEP FLAT BY HERSELF.

After much pleading Mrs. Suydam prevailed upon Mr. Services to permit her to maintain the flat by herself. Fred would get a room somewhere in Brooklyn, possibly at his father's home. The tears and pleadings of the young woman prevailed and her boy companion packed his little grip and hastened across the bridge.

There was a rumor that he had gone to stay and that the romance had come to an unhappy end. He did not say a word when he turned up at the little apartment on West Twelfth street, his features long with gloom, to tell Mrs. Suydam the sad news of how he had lost his job.

Mrs. Suydam sought to cheer the boy up, but he couldn't see any silver lining to the cloud that had settled over their affinity flat. Everything was breaking badly. His father, who a few days ago had appeared to be on the verge of sympathizing with him, had gone off on a long reach in the opposite direction. The other members of his family were beginning to look upon his romance just as coldly. No matter how things turned out it did not look as if they would ever go to his home with open arms to welcome them.

Looking at their situation from her side Mrs. Suydam could not conjure up a brighter picture. Her husband was not hurrying along the divorce proceedings. In fact, he had lapsed into a stony silence and not a word had been heard from his agents or lawyers for several days.

PARENTS SAY SHE MUST GIVE UP THE YOUTH OR —

Her parents had left her to face the alternative of being supported by the youth with whom she eloped or giving him up forever and returning home. Her jewels and silver trinkets would not carry them very far and in view of the action taken by the Dustless Duster Company of Boston it did not look as if Fred would have an easy time in getting another job.

There was one report that Mrs. Suydam had drawn \$20,000 from a local bank. When the down-hearted eloper read that today it made them smile ruefully. The young woman said that she had not even had a dream of such a sum. With \$20,000, she said, she and Fred Noble would be thousands of miles from the present scene of their tribulations. They would have vanished into that happy limbo of contentment whither journey those content upon whom Fortune smiles. Fred would not only not be worrying about losing his job, but would have forgotten

"JIMMY" OLIVER, ASSEMBLYMAN, WHO DIED TO-DAY.



JIMMY OLIVER, POLITICAL IDOL OF EAST SIDE, IS DEAD

Assemblyman Known as "Paradise Jimmy" Passes Away at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Assemblyman "Paradise Jimmy" Oliver of the Third Assembly District, for many years a political idol of the lower east side, died today in St. Vincent's Hospital. Death was due to a complication of diseases from which he had suffered for several weeks.

A number of Tammany friends were at the bedside shortly before Mr. Oliver lapsed into unconsciousness and he was able to say good-by to several of them. They tried to cheer him, but Mr. Oliver said he knew death was near, and a few minutes later he closed his eyes and became unconscious.

Mr. Oliver got his sobriquet through his stump speaking experiences in Paradise Park in the Five Points, one of the most congested sections in his district. When making his many political fights old Paradise Park was his main stand.

Assemblyman Oliver was about seventy-one years old. He was born on Cherry Hill and lived in the district all his life. The scene of his first political interests was the Bowery, which soon took a great fancy to him and gave him all the political honors it could.

Mr. Oliver was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and studied law. When still a youth he became interested in politics and had quite a following in the old Fourth Ward. He allied himself to Tammany Hall and broke from that organization only twice in his life—once in the Mayoralty election when Mayor Gunther was elected and again in 1884.

(Continued on Second Page.)

that he ever had one. They would have found a Golden West where Mrs. Grundy doesn't exist.

**NEXT FEW DAYS WILL TEST THEIR LOVE.**

Sizing up their fortunes at the time of taking present inroads, young Noble and his affinity admitted that that same roof was tested to the limit within the next few weeks.

"But," they announced, "we are going to stick it out."

"We are going to separate eventually," said the young man, "but we are not going to part. We are going to bow to the conventions for the time being so far as not living under the same roof is concerned, but we are not going to give up our love."

### NEW ELECTION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL, SAYS GAVAGAN

Candidate of Many Parties May Have Name Printed in Column of Each.

PROVISIONS ARE UNFAIR.

Enjoins Election Board From Printing Ballots Under the Levy Act.

In a decision this afternoon, Justice Gavegan, in the Supreme Court, declared that the new Levy Election law was unconstitutional.

The decision is regarded as a victory for the Republicans, Independence League and Citizens' Union, which combined in the attack against the new law.

That portion of the Levy law to which the greatest objection was raised provided that a candidate nominated by more than one political party could not have his name appear in more than one column on the official ballot. For instance, if nominated by the Democratic party and the Independence League, it was optional with the candidate as to whether he would have his name printed in the column of the Democratic party or the Independence League.

John J. Hopper, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Independence League, and Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, asked the Court to enjoin the Board of Elections from printing the ballots in violation of the election law this fall under the provisions of the new law. Justice Gavegan granted the application.

"The question to be determined is whether the Legislature has the power to restrict the printing of a candidate's name to one party column," said Justice Gavegan. "There are involved in the question the rights of candidates of two or more parties, the rights of political parties and the rights of electors. Where the Massachusetts ballot prevails it is where the party columns have been abolished and the names of candidates are grouped under the title of the office, and a vote for each office requires a separate mark, there can be no injustice in providing that the name of the candidate shall appear but once; but where the New York form of ballot obtains and the political party is treated as a separate entity and the party column is restricted, all parties must under our constitution be treated alike, and no party can be deprived of the privilege secured to any other party of having the names of its candidates appear in its party column."

"The right merely to nominate is empty and ineffective unless the act of a convention or of those nominating by petition be followed by compliance with other provisions of the Election law and be reduced to the form of an official ballot to be submitted to the electors."

It was pointed out that Justice Gavegan rendered his decision that an appeal would be taken to the Appellate Division at once. The lawyers are preparing their briefs now, and will probably be ready to argue the appeal on Monday.

Justice Gavegan was elected to the Supreme bench on the fall of 1900. A Democrat and at one time favored a nomination by Charles F. Murphy, he was a candidate with Nathan Bijur and Alfred R. Fage. He was for many years counsel for the Central Labor Union of this city and fought through many election cases for the labor people and the Independence League.

**BANK IN CINCINNATI CLOSED BY STATE ORDER.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company closed its doors today on the order of the State Banking Department of Ohio. State Bank Examiner E. F. Rorer and C. S. Baxter will remain in charge of the bank until a Deputy is appointed. The bank, which was organized six years ago, has a capital stock amounting to \$100,000 and deposits about \$750,000. Of the deposits \$125,000 are city and county funds, which are guaranteed. The officers of the bank are President T. J. McClure, Vice-Presidents John J. Bruce and R. M. Leblond; Cashier Alfred Morrison.

In a statement given out by them they claim all depositors are fully protected and that there will be no loss. The reason given by the State authorities for closing the bank was that the officers of the institution had given too much latitude in making loans on collateral not approved by the State.

### AS JOHN DOE 94 AND 95, BABIES ARE SENT AWAY

Children's Society Nurses Broken-Hearted as Two-Year-Old Foundlings Leave.

ONE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Other Found, Well Dressed, in Park, but Neither Has Been Claimed.

John Doe No. 94 and John Doe No. 95 stood hand in hand before Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court today and the heads of the two of them were so far below the railing that His Honor directed that they be brought around into the inner sanctum so he might see whom he was dealing with.

Both John Does are two years old or thereabouts, but John Doe No. 94 is a trifle the smaller and a shade the prettier. And, as Supt. Walsh of the Children's Society declared in open court, they are the sweetest and the cutest pair the society has had charge of since he has been with it, and the heart of every nurse and attendant is broken because they have to leave.

The cases of the two Johns are similar to hundreds of others that come to the notice of the society during a year—children lost and held for weeks without being claimed, and then turned over to an institution by order of court and their identity swallowed up in the roll of years. They are all named John Doe—that is, all the boys; the girls are Jane Does.

This pair of Johns differs from the usual run, because one of them was smartly dressed and was plainly a son of prosperous parents, while there was a suggestion of the Black Hand in the strange plight of the other.

**SAID HE FOUND BOY IN A HARBOR BACK YARD.**

John Doe No. 95 was brought to the society early on the morning of August 22 by Michael Marino, who said he found the child in his back yard at No. 314 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street. That was all the information they could obtain from Marino, who said he had never seen the child before. It was plain that the little boy was of Italian parentage, for the few words he could speak were in Italian.

After Marino had left him with the society, Detectives Curran and Walsh went to No. 314 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, but there was no record of Michael Marino ever having lived there, and the landlady, Mrs. Antonette Prince, said it was not true that a child had been found in the back yard.

So the Children's Society detectives are convinced that John Doe No. 95 is a kidnapped child and that his abductors are using the society to separate him from his parents, who evidently refuse to pay ransom. Leonardo Quattrino of No. 119 Elizabeth street, whose son, Pietro, three years old, was stolen and held for ransom, called and saw John Doe No. 95, but could not aid in the identification.

**GOES TO PROTECTORY UN-NAMED AND UNKNOWN.**

So unless the detectives should happen to run across the mysterious Michael Marino, the chances are that John Doe No. 95—a roguish, black-eyed, winsome little chap—will receive an education in the Catholic Protectory, where he was sent by Justice Hoyt, and will start in life with every opportunity to make a successful American citizen.

John Doe No. 94 is a sweet-faced little boy of blond complexion, brown eyes and curly auburn hair. He was found Aug. 12 by Policemen Sheehan in Central Park, near Sixty-fifth street, and was taken to the Arsenal and then to the society's rooms. He was smartly dressed in a white frock, lace-trimmed, and every detail showed he had had loving care.

But all the efforts of the society to find his parents were in vain, and he, too, after being held the requisite time by the society, was sent to an institution by Justice Hoyt. He goes to the Five Points House of Industry, No. 442 West Twenty-third street, and will also be educated and taught a trade. If the parents of the boys should appear to claim them they will be compelled to prove relationship.

### Children's Society's Cutest John Does



### CZAR'S PREMIER STOLYPIN DIES AFTER OPERATION

Sinking Spell Followed Removal of Assassin's Bullet To-Day.

KIEV, Sept. 18.—Premier Stolypin died this evening from the pistol wound inflicted by Dmitry Bogroff in the Municipal Theatre last Thursday night.

The Jews are departing from the city precipitously in fear of anti-Jewish riots. Cossacks with loaded rifles patrol the streets.

One hundred and fifty arrests of lawyers and other acquaintances of Dmitry Bogroff, the man who shot Stolypin, have been made in Kiev.

Bogroff talked freely to-day of his past life and furnished the authorities with valuable clues. The original content behavior of the prisoner has given place to despondency, and he is now receiving medical treatment.

Premier Peter Arkadievich Stolypin was born in St. Petersburg in 1863. From infancy he was trained for a life in diplomatic circles. His mother was a Gorchakov and his father was one of the prominent generals of the army.

**RAPID RISE IN SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

After an elementary school education he was sent to the University of St. Petersburg to study law. Immediately after his graduation he was given a position in the law department of the Government at St. Petersburg.

In 1888 he was appointed Governor of the Province of Korne. A few years later he was made Governor of the Province of Gdovno.

In May, 1906, Stolypin succeeded Goremykin, the first Minister of the Interior. He served in this capacity for four years, when he was appointed Minister of Agriculture.

It was during his first year as Minister of the Interior that the first attempt was made upon his life. On July 22, 1906, a bomb was thrown into Stolypin's house by anarchists.

His three-year-old son was instantly killed and several servants received fatal injuries, but he escaped with slight injuries. Another attempt to take his life was made after he became a prominent member of the Duma's cabinet. In several bomb-throwing affairs men in his immediate vicinity were instantly killed. He always escaped unharmed.

Stolypin served several years as the Minister of Agriculture, and was valued by all in European diplomatic circles as the "man of the hour" in Russia. He was looked upon as averting a revolution which seemed unavoidable. His wonderful work during this crisis caused Emperor Nicholas to make him Premier and Minister of the Interior. Stolypin was considered a liberal in so far as the carrying out of policies for the handling of the provinces and making "real Russians" of those people. He ruled with an iron hand, but over, in enforcing royal orders.

### AVIATOR RODGERS ABANDONS FLIGHT AFTER BAD FALL

Airman Crashes Into Tree at Middletown on His Way to Frisco.

The hoodoo continues to pursue the contestants for the Hearst \$50,000 coast-to-coast flight prize. The combined score of all the three aviators who have started is less than one-sixth the total distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and only twenty-two days remain in which to complete the flight.

James W. Ward, who wished a hoodoo on himself by starting from New York on Sept. 13, came down at Corning, N. Y., shortly before noon after flying fifty-six miles from Oswego. A new engine, which he had had shipped at Oswego was out of order and he did not know how soon he would resume.

Cal. Rodgers, who flew away from Sheepshead Bay race track so bravely yesterday afternoon and kept on flying until he got to Middletown, fell a victim to the hoodoo this morning. In attempting to continue from Middletown he ran his airplane into a tree and completely wrecked it.

Rodgers escaped with a cut on the head and the loss of a good cigar. He found, after inspecting his machine, that it cannot be rebuilt in accordance with the conditions of the contest. His only course now is to return to New York and make a new start with a new machine.

Fowler, the aviator who started from San Francisco on Sept. 10, is still at Colfax, Cal., where he wrecked his machine by hitting a tree on his second day out. He may not be able to start before the end of the week. The hotel in which he was stopping burned to the ground Sunday night and he had a narrow escape.

**TRIP TO NEW YORK ENDS IN DEATH OF TWO MEN.**

Jersey Laborers Didn't Turn Off Gas—Coroner Ordered Removal of Bodies Without Viewing Them.

James Brickwell and Leobold Vondra, members of the "Far Hills, N. J." who came to New York yesterday, were found dead this afternoon in their room in the Hotel Churchill, Fourteenth street and Broadway. On retiring last night one of them did not fully turn off the gas.

## TAFT, DEFENDING COURT, HITS OUT AT BRYAN; SLAPS LA FOLLETTE

President, Upholding the Decisions Against Standard Oil and Tobacco, Challenges Nebraskan to Show Where They Are Wrong.

DRIVES AT LA FOLLETTE FOR ACTION IN SENATE.

Defends "Unreasonable" Clause in Court Finding and Says Domination of "Bad Trusts" Is at End.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—Scoring William Jennings Bryan and "other publicists and jurists" who have denounced the Supreme Court, President Taft to-day came to the defense of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions of the court. The President also took a solid whack at Senator La Follette, his special foe in the Republican ranks, whom he charged with spreading on the Senate records a quotation from one of the President's messages, as being at variance with the "rule of reason" laid down by the court. The President asserted that his views as expressed in the message were in exact accord with the decisions.

In particular the President defended the reading of the word "unreasonable" into the statute by the decisions, declaring that under the Sherman law as interpreted by the court every case that ought to come within the law can be successfully prosecuted. The President strenuously opposed any amendment to the Sherman law which would eliminate its interpretation "in the light of reason."

Mr. Taft added rather significantly that persons who do not understand the decisions and really do not understand the law have had a great deal to say about them. It was not fair to the court, he declared, to say that it had read the word "reasonable" into the anti-trust statute.

**OPPOSED TO AMENDMENT OF ANTI-TRUST LAW.**

"I am entirely opposed to an amendment of the Anti-Trust law," said the President. "It is now a valuable Government asset and instrument. Tested and brought into beneficial use by twenty years of litigation and construction by the highest court, why should we imperil its usefulness by experiments?"

The outcry for amendments, following the Supreme Court decision, the President said, had resulted in proposals prepared without a real understanding of the law, and he added that while this agitation might serve the purpose of promoting "unreasonable" and unreasonable decisions, it certainly ought not to be considered seriously.

Mr. Taft referred to the fact that immediately after the trust decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court, Senator La Follette spread on the public records a quotation from one of the President's messages as being at variance with the "rule of reason" laid down by the court. The President asserted that his views as expressed in the message were in exact accord with the decisions.

The President declared that the fact that under its interpretation of the anti-trust law the court had driven out of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust of proof that the law was "not emasculated."

**DECISION SHOWS FREE COMPETITION IS POSSIBLE.**

"Did the court not condemn the Standard Oil Company," he demanded, "the father of all trusts, in the history of which every form of criminal legality was practiced? Did it not, on the other hand, condemn the Tobacco Trust of much origin, and framed under the advice of cunning counsel, for the very purposes of evading the condemnation of the statute and at the same time securing and enjoying the monopoly the framers of the statute intended to prevent and punish?"

The two decisions, the President said, showed that in the opinion of the greatest tribunal in the land the time has

For Baseball Results See Page 11.